Nippon Times

No. 16,330 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

SOVIET GOVERNMENT SUDDENLY DECLARES WAR ON BULGARIANS

Moscow Dissatisfied With Sofia's 'Neutrality' Policy, Molotov States in Formal Note

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 6.—The Bulgarian radio announced that Bulgaria has asked the Soviet Union for an armistice. This step was taken less than 24 hours after the Soviet Union declared war on Bulgaria.

Domei

MOSCOW, September 5. (Urgent). —The Soviet Union declared war on Bulgaria today.

The Soviet Government declared war on Bulgaria accusing that country of continuing to provide bases for Germany despite repeated anti-Axis warnings. The declaration came a few hours after Bulgaria declared her last ties with Axis broken. Foreign Commissar Molotov handed the Bulgarian Minister the note breaking off relations and charging the Bulgarians with stubborn maintenance of favors to Germany.

The note said that Bulgaria had been serving the Germans through three years of war and even in view of recent military and political developments refused to follow Finland and Rumania by joining the anti-Axis and carried out a policy of so-called neutrality on the strength of which it continued to give direct help to Germany against the Soviet Union by providing them with bases on Bulgarian territory.

The note added, "The Soviet Government cannot regard this policy of Bulgaria in any other way than as actually waging war in Germany's camp against the Soviet Union. For this reason, the Soviet Government does not deem it possible to maintain relations with Bulgaria: it is breaking off relations with Bulgaria and declares that not only is Bulgaria in a state of war with the Soviet Union inasmuch as she had already been earlier in a state of war with the Soviet Union, but henceforth, the Soviet Union shall also be in a state of war with Bulgaria."

Receives Soviet Note

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 5.—The Soviet Government today, declared war on Bulgaria, according to a Tass report announced by Radio Moscow.

It was also revealed that Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, on behalf of the Soviet Government, handed a note to the Bulgarian Minister to Moscow, Stamenoff, at 8 p.m. today.

In its note, the Soviet Government stated that for three years Bulgaria has been actively supporting Germany in the war against the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government then declared that in view of the new military and political situation, Bulgaria ought to have used the opportunity for severing her relations with Germany as Rumania and Finland had done.

The Bulgarian Government, however, was maintaining relations with Germany and pursuing a policy of so-called "neutrality" for the sole purpose of helping Germany. This was why the Soviet Government could regard Bulgaria's policy in no other way than a war measure against the Soviet Union.

The Soviet note then declared that "for this reason the Soviet Government is unable to maintain relations with Bulgaria, adding that henceforth the Soviet Union will regard herself as being in a state of war with Bulgaria."

Bulgarian Premier Speaks

Domei

SOFIA, September 5.—Bulgarian Premier Costor Muravieff in an official statement broadcast yesterday evening said that the Government had rallied around itself all forces which were against Bulgaria's participation in the World War. He declared that the Government wanted to restore the country's fundamental rights and liberties.

Premier Muravieff further announced the decision taken by the Government to dissolve the Sobranje, since that organ was mainly responsible for Bulgaria's participation in the war. In the sphere of foreign policy Bulgaria would aim at unconditional neutrality, he added.

Continuing, he said that the German military authorities in Bulgaria would be treated accordingly, and, if Germany should resist these measures, the new Bulgarian Government would sever its relations with the Reich. The Three-Power Pact would be no longer in force as regards Bulgaria and the Anti-Comintern Pact would be cancelled.

The Government, the Premier continued, would approve all the measures suitable to restore peace with Britain and the United States. Bulgaria would also try to open relations with Turkey and restore friendly relations with neighboring States. The main desire of the new Government, however, was to establish good relations with "brotherly Russia." Such relations were already existing and would be further developed, Premier Muravieff declared.

U.S. Policy Too Weak In Resisting Soviets, Criticizes Lesinski

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—Representative John Lesinski, Michigan Democrat, asserted in the House today that United States officials were "too backward" in resisting the demands of the Soviet Union and that meanwhile, the Soviets are planning to "set up a world-wide Soviet regime," according to a Washington dispatch. The Dumbarton Oaks conference held among American, British and Soviet envoys demonstrates, Lesinski said, "how far the United States and Britain are bowing to meet the wishes of Moscow." Lesinski enlarged upon what he said were Communist plans in Europe and Asia.

FINLAND ENDS WAR WITH SOVIET UNION

Hostilities Reportedly Ceased At 8 A.M. on Tuesday—Reich Relations Severed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 5.—The Finnish Government has revealed that the war between Russia and Finland is over and that the relations with Germany have been severed. It was also revealed that the hostilities ceased at 8 a.m. today.

Another report said that on Sunday night, Moscow Radio broadcast an official statement describing the moves that Finland had made for securing peace with Russia. It said that the President of Finland, Field Marshal Baron Karl von Mannerheim, had proposed that hostilities be suspended on the southern Finnish Front and that the Russian troops should move up to the 1940 Finnish frontier. In its reply, the Soviet Government insisted that Finland should first declare that it had broken off its relations with Germany and that it would disarm the German troops in Finland after September 15.

Sending Armistice Mission

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 5.—The Finnish Council of State is reported to have held a secret session yesterday and discussed the dispatching of an armistice mission to the Soviet Union, according to a Helsinki report. In this connection this morning's papers here, unofficially carried the news that the Finnish mission would consist of ten members including Premier Hackzell and Foreign Minister Carol Hohan H. Enckel.

May Go To Norway

Special to the Nippon Times

ANKARA, September 5.—The Commander of the German forces in Finland paid a visit to President Field Marshal Baron Karl von Mannerheim and was given the assurance that all German troops will be allowed to leave Finland. It is believed that these forces numbering 27,000 men will be transported to Norway.

Germans Evacuate Finland

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, September 4.—The first detachment of General Lothar Rendulio's army has left Finland and a steady line of motorized vehicles loaded with German troops have been observed crossing the Finnish-Norwegian border, state reports from Karesuande in Sweden.

De Gaullist Cabinet Meets

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 5.—Following its move from Algiers to Paris, the French Committee for National Liberation held its first cabinet meeting today in the French capital with President General Charles de Gaulle presiding and all but two commissioners present, according to a Paris report. The commissioners are similar to Cabinet ministers.

BIG BATTLES RAGING AS INVADERS SWEEP INTO BELGIAN AREAS

Antwerp-Brussels Sector Embattled—Reich Units Holding Enemy Around Arras

Domei

BERLIN, September 5.—Scoring major salients the Anglo-Americans yesterday extended the fighting into the areas of Antwerp and Brussels, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today. Major fighting was centered around this northern wing while in the Meuse sector American units confined their activity to scouting thrusts.

The British 2nd army advancing through the gap near Tournai with strong forces pushed forward far into Belgium. Then, after incessant bombing of German positions west and north of Brussels, British spearheads penetrated eastward and northward into the area of the lower Schelde. Other formations advanced from Tournai eastward toward the middle Schelde and Lys. Their tank spearheads reached the area of Dyle, Schelde tributary, north of Brussels. One American tank spearhead reached Louvain 22 kilometers due east of Brussels. A severe struggle is raging in the entire Schelde region.

Back in French territory, German bolt positions west and north of Arras withstood continuous heavy attacks. Enemy thrusts west of St. Pol and on the southern bank of Lys were smashed. The enemy forces suffered especially heavy losses at Litters, La Bassee and Seclin in unsuccessful attempts to storm German positions.

Stopped at Mons

Meanwhile, the right wing of the invasion forces composed of the American 1st and 3rd armies made little progress yesterday. Their thrust from Maubeuge against the northern Sembre bend was stopped at Mons. East of Maubeuge, German barriers between Sambre and Meuse likewise withstood enemy pressure. Farther south of Meuse, comparative quiet prevails. Only isolated armored groups pushed forward further westward.

In the penetration area of Verdun, Americans brought up reinforcements and attempted to break through the northern part of the German lines. Between Meuse and the Lorraine Basin, numerous enemy break-through attempts were repulsed with heavy losses inflicted on the attackers.

In Brittany, concentric attack against Brest was continued also yesterday. Local enemy dents were ironed out in counter-attacks and all attempts to break German resistance were in vain.

In South France, enemy pressure against the Blaskowitz army withdrawing up the Saone increased yesterday. Mobile American formations continually tried to overcome the Germans. These formations pushed along the western slopes of the French Jura in the direction of Macon and Chalon Sur Saone by way of Bourg while other groups pressed hard from the south by way of Villefranche. Between the southern Jura mountains and Saone hard fighting developed frequently. One attack against the stronghold of Bourg was repulsed by German rearguards and an outflanking maneuver further north was nipped in the bud.

Reich Units Near Chalon

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—French troops moving up the Saone Valley from Villefranche passed through Macon and reached a point within 18 miles south of Chalon Sur Saon, according to reports reaching here.

An AP dispatch, meanwhile, reported that the anti-Axis troops encountered fierce German tank assaults at Montrevel northwest of Bourg. Casualties were suffered and prisoners taken, the report said.

Le Havre Is Pressured

Domei

BERLIN, September 5.—The Canadian army's pressure in front of Le Havre was greatly intensified yesterday but the German forces defending the area have flatly refused all demands for surrender which the latter have been serving frequently, according to a German front-line dispatch. The same dispatch also pointed out that the Canadian army refused the German forces' request for permission to evacuate 50,000 citizens of Le Havre from the war zone.

Hunan Citadels Swiftly Reduced In Powerful Japanese Advance

Taying, Changning, Sungshuching and Chuputang Occupied by Nippon Forces—Annihilative Attack Launched on Retreating Enemy

By A. TAKEMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, September 5.—Consecutively occupying enemy positions extending from Itang to Patang, located eight to 30 kilometers west of Hengyang, and advancing along the Hengyang-Chiyang road, the vanguards of our crack units occupied Taying, 25 kilometers east of Chiyang, on the evening of September 3, thus completely cut off the Hengyang-Chiang road. With its retreat thus cut off, the enemy 62nd army has now become an easy object for our attack, as it is unable to retreat and is only fleeing aimlessly in the mountains. In cooperation with the ground forces, our air units are also daily attacking the enemy.

Meanwhile, our forces that opened an annihilative drive on the evening of August 31 against the enemy 37th army, advancing northward from Changning, smashed the enemy main forces on the bank of the Chiao River, and, advancing toward Changning, an important point on the southern bank of the Siang River completely occupied it on September 3, after reaching its outskirts on dawn of the previous day.

Thus, the enemy forces that had been sent from Szechwan, Kweichow and Kwangtung provinces to help the 10th Army within Hengyang, are now in a critical condition, unable to meet the onrush of our crack forces.

Enemy Starts Big Retreat

Domei

HUNAN FRONT, September 5.—Our new operations to the southwest of Hengyang have made unexpected new development, becoming a great chase instead of an annihilating battle, as the 20 enemy divisions that had been concentrated in the neighborhood of Hengyang started a general retreat on September 1. At first, it was generally expected that with the mechanized units composed of 6,000 men that had advanced to the Hunan-Kwangsi road the enemy would strongly resist our advance, but the 20 enemy divisions, excepting for a small portion, began to retreat toward Chiyang. Already, the enemy tank units that had advanced to the Chiutang area, the 43th army in front of Hengyang, and the 62nd Army, totalling six divisions, have started to retreat.

Thus, the enemy is gradually shifting the battlefield to the area around Chiyang in an attempt to draw our field forces to its advantageous position. Realizing this intention of the enemy, our forces began a fierce offensive as soon as the enemy units started to retreat, hoping to smash them by cutting of their way of escape.

Hotly chasing the enemy 37th division, our forces reached the eastern end of Changning on the morning of September 1, thus frustrating the enemy attempt to escape southward. Our units advancing along the Hunan-Kwangsi road are chasing the enemy main corps and pressing then toward Hungchiao district. Also, our units that occupied Sungshuching on September 1, took Chuputang on September 2, and are still chasing the enemy unit that were trying to attack our corps which advanced to Tachiawan.

Liuchow Airfield Blasted

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 5.—Braving inclement weather, Japanese night bombers, at dawn this morning, advanced over the Liuchow airfield and carried out daring low level bombing attacks, in defiance of severe enemy fighters' counter-attack and intense anti-aircraft gunfire. The Japanese bombers set ablaze five large enemy planes on the ground and damaged five small planes, in addition to blowing up a fuel depot in the northwestern part of the airfield. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base, although one Japanese airman was slightly injured.

GERMANS REPULSE SOVIET OFFENSIVE

Red Army Loses 74 Tanks Between Bug and Narev; Attacks Are Intensified

Domei

BERLIN, September 5.—The renewed Soviet offensive between the Bug and Narev remained the center of the fighting on the entire Eastern Front yesterday. With fresh reserves, the Soviets attacked repeatedly with increasing violence but all were checked in counter-attacks. The Soviets while gaining no ground lost 74 tanks in this sector alone yesterday. German resistance and counter-attacks were supported by air formations and heavy artillery fire.

German attacks northwest of the Vistula bridgehead and northwest of Baranov were concluded yesterday with a considerable improvement of the German front. This battle had raged several days against strong Soviet opposition which could not ward off the German thrusts.

In the Baltic fighting area, the Soviets could not prevent the attacking Germans from gaining more important ground. The Soviets suffered severe losses in the fighting at Dorpat and in difficult terrain, the German troops fought their way forward gradually. Northeast of Valk in Estonia, several Soviet groups which had crossed the Embach were wiped out. Likewise west of Opatov, the Germans pressed forward and gained more ground.

In the southern sector, lively fighting was reported only in the region southeast of the Transylvanian mountain country where the Germans and Hungarians in alternating charges and defense action halted the Soviet penetration into the Carpathian valleys. Only in the Oituz Pass did the Soviet forces cross the Hungarian border. Apart from these actions, the German-Hungarian front especially in the eastern Carpathians remained unchanged and Hungarian troops showed up remarkably in the defense of their frontiers.

DOMESTIC TROUBLE IS BARED BY CHIANG

Voices Desperate Plea for Military and Political Unity In Address

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—Voicing a desperate plea for military and political unity, Chiang Kai-shek in today's opening addess of the People's Political Council said, "We do not deny we have had military reverses during the past half year nor can we refuse to recognize that the present period of resistance is most difficult," according to a Chungking dispatch.

After explaining Chungking's economic and supplies difficulties, Chiang added, "During recent months these weaknesses have become particularly apparent. This we should not try to conceal, but should endeavor to correct. If we but persist in our efforts to overcome these obstacles, military reverses and economic problems, which we have encountered during the past year, could be turned into a valuable lesson for winning the war and completing national reconstruction."

Chiang made a strong appeal for national unity declaring, "Unified China is needed for winning the war. Unified China is needed for postwar reconstruction and international cooperation. If the military command of our country cannot be unified, victory cannot be achieved. If our political measures cannot be unified, success in national reconstruction cannot be obtained. We cannot tolerate anything which is contrary to unity."

It is clear that the first part of the Generalissimo's address dealt with the recent military reverses in Honan and Hunan provinces and also the present economic difficulties like inflation and high prices while the second part of his address dealt with the Yenan regime. Chiang apparently made a public appeal to the Yenan regime Communists to abandon their present attempt to establish their own political regime.

CABINET TO SUBMIT 4 BUDGETARY BILLS TO THE DIET TODAY

Extraordinary Supplementary Military Expenditure Totals ¥25,000,000,000

The various budgetary bills, which were decided by the Government at its regular Cabinet meeting on Tuesday to be presented to the 85th Extraordinary Diet session are expected to be laid before the House of Representatives today.

Because of the prevailing war situation all budgetary measures which will be before the Diet will be strictly limited to items of expenditures which are absolutely necessary for the consummation of the war the country is facing and to achieve an absolute stability in the life of the people in the present decisive phase of the war situation.

The Extraordinary Supplementary Military Expenditure bill involves ¥25,000,000,000, it was revealed in an announcement issued by the Board of Information at 5 p.m. Tuesday.

4 Budgetary Bills

The four budgetary bills to be submitted to the Diet for approval were brought before Tuesday's regular Cabinet meeting and decided on after detailed explanations by Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata and then were submitted to the Throne for Imperial sanction. These bills are for (1) Extraordinary Military Expenditure Special Accounts Supplementary Budget, (2) Supplementary General Budget for the 1944-45 fiscal year, (3) Supplementary Budget for Special Accounts for Public Bonds and Adjustment of Solid Fuel Supply, and (4) the Contracting of liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury except those that are provided in the Budget.

With the addition of the ¥25,000,000,000 supplementary military budget to the extraordinary military budget which was approved in the 84th Diet session, the total supplementary war budget for the current fiscal year amounts to ¥63,000,000,000, which is an increase of ¥36,000,000,000 over the last fiscal year's supplementary war budget which totaled ¥27,000,000,000.

The supplementary general accounts budgets for increased production of foodstuffs, coal and charcoal for the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry's expenditures and those demanded by the Finance Ministry for the current Extraordinary Diet Session total ¥385,444,000. With this additional budget, the Ordinary Accounts Budget for the 1944-45 fiscal year totals ¥20,558,000,000.

The supplementary special accounts budget for public bonds which will be newly issued to fill a part of the ¥25,000,000,000 Extraordinary Supplementary Military Budget amounts to ¥5,200,000,000, while the budget for adjusting the supplying of coal and charcoal totals ¥48,895,000.

With the addition of these supplementary budgets, to those approved at the 84th Diet session, the grand total of the current fiscal year's budget is ¥83,558,000,000.

The total bond issues for the current fiscal year's extraordinary war expenditures amount to ¥26,007,529,000 and the grand total of bond issues for all Governmental expenditures amounts to ¥33,721,000,000, which sum shows an increase of ¥11,842,000,000 over the last fiscal year's bond issues of ¥21,879,000,000.

Reserves Provided

Of the ¥25,000,000,000 war budget to be submitted to the Diet, the regular expenditure is ¥20,000,000,000 and the remainder will be held as reserves. Of this budget, ¥18,200,000,000 will be met by the loans to be floated in China and the Southern Regions, ¥5,197,000,000 by bonds and the remaining ¥1,602,000,000 by various revenues. The sum of ¥18,000,000,000 which will be floated in China and the South constitutes about 70 per cent of the budget and this is due to the increased military expenditures used in these regions.

With this addition, the loans to be floated in China and the South for the current fiscal year total ¥25,200,000,000, which fact attests to the remarkably increased contribution to be made by local inhabitants.

Meanwhile, the grand total of extraordinary military expenditures since the outbreak of the China Affair amounts to ¥137,128,000,000.

The gigantic war expenditure the Diet will be asked to approve tells a tale of the thoroughness with which the authorities concerned are determined to work out the problem of meeting the needs of the present decisive stage of the war situation.

The projected bond issues for the current fiscal year, reaching the tremendous amount of ¥33,700,000,000, give rise to questions, one of which is the absorption of funds released through the issuance of bonds. This is a question whose satisfactory solution seems to require a firmly established wartime financial policy, a further extension of the tax structure, and an effective policy for development in national savings.

This and kindred questions are expected to be debated heatedly in the Diet when it has received the various budgetary bills in the extraordinary session.

Government Reports To Throne on Forming Of 85th Diet Session

The Government reported to the Throne on the organization of the 85th Extraordinary Diet on Wednesday. The Imperial Rescript commanding the opening of the Diet session was published in an extra issue of the Official Gazette the same afternoon. The Imperial Rescript countersigned by all the State Ministers, follows: "We, in accordance with Article 7 of the Imperial Constitution and Article 5 of the Parliamentary Law, command the opening of the Imperial Diet on September 7."

ISHII IS APPOINTED ENVOY TO BURMA

Sawada Is Named Ambassador-at-Large to Assist Foreign Minister

Itaro Ishii, former Japanese Ambassador to Brazil, was on Tuesday appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to be accredited to Burma.

Ambassador Ishii replaces Renzo Sawada, who has been in Japan since the middle part of last month and has been unable to return to his post as Ambassador to Burma because of illness.

It has been arranged for Mr. Sawada to stay on in Tokyo as Ambassador-at-Large and to assist Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu.

Ambassador Ishii, 58, was graduated from the Tungwen College, or Asia Uni-cultural College, Shanghai, in June 1908.

He passed the Higher Civil Service Examination in 1913. He successfully passed both the Diplomatic and the Consular Service Examinations in 1915. In November of the same year he was appointed a probational consul. His first consular post was in Shanghai. Then he changed to Canton, Tientsin and San Francisco in order.

In 1923 he went to serve in Mexico as Third Legation Secretary. He became chief of the third section of the Trade Bureau of the Foreign Office in June 1925. In 1927 he saw service in England as First Embassy Secretary. September 1929 saw his appointment as a Consul-General with a post to hold in Kirin.

He was appointed an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in July 1936 and accredited to Siam, as Thailand was then called. He became Director of the East Asia Bureau of the Foreign Office in May 1937.

He was again appointed an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in November 1938 and accredited to the Netherlands.

It was while he was serving in Brazil as Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary, a title he was given in September 1940 that the War of Greater East Asia started. He returned to Tokyo in July 1942 by the exchange ship.

In September of the same year he was relieved of his Brazilian post and has since then been on a temporary job created in the Foreign Office.

ENEMY AIR RAIDS IN SOUTH FOILED

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 6.—One B-24 bomber attacked Minamitorishima Island yesterday morning, but it was repulsed by the Japanese Units on the spot.

In six waves, 70-odd anti-Axis aircraft attacked Otorishima Island (Wake) on Monday morning for about one hour. Simultaneously, the enemy fleet bombarded the island. Although slight damage was caused to the ground facilities the Japanese Forces on the spot routed the enemy after a bitter battle.

40 Planes Hit Ternate

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 6.—Consisting of four-engined bombers and P-38 fighters, a formation of about 40 enemy planes attempted to carry out a daylight attack on Ternate in the western part of Halmahera Island on September 3. After a fierce engagement the Japanese Units there repulsed all the raiders.

A formation of six B-24's and P-38's attacked Morty Island north of Halmahera Island on the same day but their attack failed.

KOISO SPEAKS TODAY ON NATIONAL POLICY AT SESSION OF DIET

Organization Completed by Both Houses Wednesday; Interpellators Decided

The 85th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet, which aims to tighten the national structure for Japan's sure victory in the present truculent war, was opened on Wednesday. This is the first Diet session since the formation of the Koiso Cabinet.

Members of both Houses gathered at the Diet building by 9 a.m., the members of the House of Peers assembled at 10 a.m. and Vice-President Marquis Yukitada Sasaki introduced a new member, Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, following which Marquis Sasaki declared that directors and secretaries of the various departments of the House would be the same as in the previous Diet session. The meeting adjourned at 10:05 a.m.

The members of the House of Representatives also assembled at 10:15 a.m., when Speaker Tadahiko Okada introduced a new Diet member for Okinawa Prefecture, Tsugutomo Sakiyama, and declared that directors and secretaries of the various departments of the same House would be the same as in the previous Diet session. The meeting was brought to a close at 10:20 a.m.

Organization Completed

Thus, both Houses notified the conclusion of these procedures to the Government as well as to each other, and the 85th Extraordinary Diet Session was thereby organized the same day.

Following the opening ceremonies today, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso will give his address on administrative policy in the Upper House at 1:30 p.m. and repeat it in the Lower House at 3:30 p.m.

Interpellations on the Prime Minister's address will be made today in the Upper House. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi will be the first interpellator and will be followed by Jintaro Mizuno.

The Lower House has decided that Kenzo Matsumura and Seijun Ando will be the first and second interpellators on the Prime Minister's address. The interpellations are expected to be made at the beginning of the House plenary session on Friday at 10 a.m. It is expected that questions will be asked, constructive discussions carried on, the will of the people reflected and the structure for the total spiritual arming of the entire nation pushed for the united advance of the military forces, the Government and the people with the people supporting wholly the determined prosecution of the war by the Government.

To Adopt Resolution

The plenary session of the House of Representatives is scheduled to open at about 5 p.m. today. In response to the reports on the war situation by the War and Navy Ministers at its plenary session, a resolution of gratitude to the Imperial Armed Forces and condolences for the war dead will be unanimously adopted by the entire House. Explanation of the import of the resolution will be made by Hiroya Ino, former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

Eikichi Katsuta has been named Chairman of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives.

Stahmer Meets Koiso

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer visited Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the latter's official residence at 4 p.m. Wednesday and conferred with him for about an hour.

CHAOS IN S. ITALY WORRIES YANKEES

People Hungry, Ragged, Despondent Under Rule of Allied Military Government

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, September 5.—The people of South Italy under anti-Axis occupation are hungry, ragged, and despondent.

This is not German propaganda, says the report sent from New York by the Svenska Dagbladet's correspondent, for leading circles in the United States have now really begun to worry about the situation as the Italians who remember that the anti-Axis troops had come to liberate them are today "wondering whether they actually came as liberators."

The American magazine Reader's Digest says that Italy is a testing ground for our ability to resuscitate liberated Europe with the result that the current conditions in Naples represent "our failure in the first test." Continuing, the magazine declares:

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner of the Allied Military Government for Naples in exclaiming the panic and the famine situation declared that the Germans had seized all visible food supplies and all transport facilities and this caused the panic that resulted in food hoarding.

Prior to the arrival of the anti-Axis forces in Naples, black marketing in luxury items existed but not with food. However, after the Anglo-American conquest, all the basic foods were included in the black market.

The Allied Military Government's failure is mainly due to the improper exchange rates fixed for the lira. Despite the protests of the A.M.G. officers the exchange rate was set at 100 lira to one dollar. Then all "metal money," vanished and everybody became suspicious of the currency, and Italian farmers refused to sell to the Allied Military Government. As a result the grain went instead into the black market. Food shortage became acute and prices fantastic.

The Allied Military Government could supply only 100 grams of bread daily per person. Black market bread cost 65 lira for a 12-ounce loaf. Famine was near at hand and the 1,000,000 people of Naples went mad. When the anti-Axis forces entered Naples wages were frozen but food prices were not and rationing was not introduced. The reason for this is that there were no persons to enforce rationing or price control with only 1,200 officers to administer and control the three regions.

The high pay of American soldiers also helped to increase the black marketing. Wage freezing orders plus the decrease of the purchasing power of the lira threw the middle class into poverty.

Meanwhile, the Business Week writes that the massed population around Rome and the Po Valley will offer the biggest civilian supply problem the anti-Axis will have to face and "if we do elsewhere what we are now doing in Italy peace will be lost before the war will be won."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 5

In northern France, our troops are stubbornly defending themselves against strong enemy attacking groups which yesterday succeeded in achieving major salients and fighting has extended to Antwerp and Brussels, where the fights are continually increasing in violence.

London last night was again attacked by V-1 fire.

Heavy long-range guns of our naval command again shelled with telling effect harbors and barracks as well as enemy battery positions in southern England.

In the Ardennes, enemy forces which had crossed the Meuse north of Charleville were thrown back in counter-attack.

In the Saone Valley, our movements are continued according to plans despite enemy pressure. Embittered fighting took place yesterday for Brest and our garrison again repulsed all enemy attacks supported by strong artillery fire and tank as well as aircraft formations.

In Italy, our troops in the Adriatic coastal sector checked all enemy attacks, while local dents made by the enemy were sealed off in counter-attack. A total of 200 enemy tanks were destroyed there within the last five-day big battle.

In the southeastern part of Transylvania, hard defensive and offensive fighting is still going on. In the Carpathians, Hungarian troops distinguished themselves in the successful fight against several Soviet attacks. In the Vistula bridgehead northwest of Baranov, our successful attacks during the last few days despite stiff enemy resistance resulted in the shortening of the frontline. Between Bug and Narev, the Soviets have thrown more formations into the battle. Heavy enemy attacks were checked by counter-thrusts deep in our positions and 74 enemy tanks were destroyed here.

In Esthonia, Soviet forces which had crossed the Em rivulet were wiped out between Lake Virz and Dorpat, and at Dorpat our troops in heavy forest fighting threw the Soviets back toward the south. Our battleplanes downed nine enemy aircraft while Soviet torpedo planes attacked a German convoy in the waters west of Libau.

Last night some enemy aircraft bombed Karlsruhe.

436 Anti-Axis Vessels Blasted Since Start Of French Invasion

Domei

BERLIN, September 5.—German naval and air forces since the beginning of the invasion on June 6 sunk or damaged 233 anti-Axis transports and freighters totaling 1,388,100 tons as well as 203 warships, competent Berlin circles disclosed today. Within a three-month period, 129 merchantmen of 688,100 tons were sunk and an additional 104 aggregating 700,000 tons were damaged. The 203 warships sunk or damaged included nine cruisers, 55 destroyers and 39 E-boats sunk and three battleships, 30 cruisers, 49 destroyers and 18 E-boats damaged.

Press Comments

Wednesday, September 6

RESPONSIBILITIES OF FINANCIAL AUTHORITIES

MAINICHI—The additional Extraordinary Military Expenditure to be presented to the 85th Diet amounts to ¥25,000,000,000. With the war situation having become intensified, virtually the total power of the nation must be poured into the war effort, and it would be well to make the estimates sufficiently large so that no constraint in the extraordinary military expenditures will be experienced. It is never known what may crop up in future and in facing such a situation, if there were no funds available it would be rather embarrassing.

In the general accounts there is as the chief item an additional appropriation of about ¥400,000,000 for urgent foodstuffs production increase. There are in this connection also two items amounting to ¥640,000,000 for contracts to be borne by the State Treasury outside the budget. Because those are budgets in connection with the guaranteeing of the people's livelihood, which is one important aspect of the war, these expenditures are indispensable, too.

As the Diet session which opens today will be the first faced by the new Cabinet, there should be many things which the Government wishes to tell the people and questions which the people wish to ask the Government, through the Diet.

With the inclusion of the additional appropriations in question, the net total expenditure for the present fiscal year, including both the general accounts and the Extraordinary Military Expenditure, amounts to the large figure of ¥76,300,000,000, which is more than twice the figure of some ¥36,000,000,000, for the preceding fiscal year. The financial resources for these sums are to be sought almost entirely in loans and public bonds.

No matter how absolutely necessary this outlay may be, the influence to be exerted by such an enormous expenditure will be great. It is clear that hereafter the center of gravity of the work of the financial authorities will have to be placed, not on the raising of the necessary funds for wartime expenditures but on the readjustment and absorption of released funds. There will be no further tax increase for the current fiscal year.

As a matter of course, the strengthening of savings will be further enhanced but if it comes to the release of so large amounts of funds, the methods used hitherto for reabsorbing funds will not be sufficient. Strengthening or savings in the vocational fields alone will not do. And within the savings in the vocational fields, far-reaching measures and devices will be required to absorb the funds released by the Government at the very source where they are first received.

A fighting nation requires ample funds. However, the disbursing of these funds must be handled very strictly. While it is hardly necessary to repeat this, in the case of so large a budget the responsibilities of the financial authorities in executing it must be considered very serious. Indeed, it will be most beneficial for the sake of the State, if such a great budget as that for the current fiscal year is disbursed, and fully spent, with discretion.

WORKERS FOR ROOSEVELT

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 5.—George Gallup, Director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, has just completed another unofficial survey on the coming presidential election, this time investigating the preference among the skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers who form the largest category in the United States, according to a Princeton, New Jersey report.

According to the new survey each of the three types of workers prefers Franklin Roosevelt to Thomas Dewey for President. Of the skilled workers 54 per cent, of the semi-skilled workers 59 per cent and of the unskilled workers 63 per cent prefer Roosevelt.

GERMANS ANXIOUS OVER WEST FRONT

American Operational Achievements in France Remarkable, Admits Dittmar

Domei

BERLIN, September 5.—Because the British and, more particularly, the Americans are taking advantage of their numerival superiority, the Germans are at present looking to the west with great anxiety, declared Lieutenant-General Kurt Dittmar, well-known spokesman of the Greater German Radio in commenting on the present military situation.

Emphasizing that the fighting in the west can well be compared to the German break-through of the Maginot Line and the subsequent drive on the Somme estuary in 1940, Lieutenant-General Dittmar stated: "There is but one difference—we achieved an annihilating victory over an enemy whose general strength was not much inferior to ours. Just as is the case in the east, it is the insufficiency of means which denies us the success which in earlier more favorable circumstances could not have been seriously challenged. This statement is not merely an expression of military conceit. On the contrary, we acknowledge the enemy's operative achievements—above all those of the Americans—in their French campaign, as being of remarkable quality. But foor this very reason the achievements of our armies fighting in the west are of particular significance.

"We know how it happened that the British and the Americans were able to advance as far as Toul, the Metz area, the Argonne forests and the western fringe of the Ardennes. We know, too, why they succeeded in making their way through Picardie and towards the Channel coast. The only forces which could be hurled against the enemy were numericoally weak formations which had to fight on broad fronts and therefore were hardly able to offer effective resistance.

"Statements like this bring us to the basic reason underlying all our difficulties: The insufficiency of the number of forces employed. This fact will surprise only those who are not informed of the strength of the forces used by both sides. The distribution of forces is doubtlessly dependent on certain necessities and indispensabilities which must not be ignored.

"This will be different from now on, for a large-scale mobilization has begun. We are now facing new necessities. For years past we have now facing new necessities. For years past we have covered huge territories in the east and west with our limited forces. We have drawn considerable profit from the occupation of these territories which has enabled us to hoard considerable stores in many fields of war industry. Moreover, the enemy had to make very heavy sacrifices in reconquering these territories. These are still very positive factors in the general balance of this war even if we take into due account the losses we have suffered ourselves in conquering and in defending these territories.

"Now we are fighting on considerable reduced fronts. When our national strength, whose total mobilization has been the aim of all our efforts in the last few weeks, is concentrated on these shortened prepared lines, it will be possible for us to restore the strategic balance which we have now lost in the west. It must not be forgotten; however, that we shall have to make tremendous efforts and be exceptionally steadfast until the front in the west is again stabilized.

The German people are determined to make the utmost efforts in fulfilling the their tasks in the fight against the enemy. This is the one and only way to frustrate even the enemy's most grim determination to elminate us."

CLASHES CONTINUE IN PARIS

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, September 5.—Order has not yet been restored in Paris, and fighting between the De Gaullist and pro-German Frenchmen is still going on according to a report received here.

It was also revealed that restaurants are still closed and even in the leading hotels only a few guests are allowed meals, some of them being senior officers of the anti-Axis forces.

Another report dealing with the confused state of affairs behind the anti-Axis lines in France, said that some Frenchmen, mistaking some Americans for German troops, greeted the doughboys with Fascist salute.

Rumania Severs Relations

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 5.—Rumania has officially broken off relations with Hungary, according to the Spanish radio quoting a Bucharest dispatch.

Final Issue of European War Hangs On All-Out Counter-Drive by Reich

f Successful Such Offensive Will Deprive U.S. and Britain of All Possibility of Making Another Large-Scale Invasion Campaign

The final issue of the European War will be decided when the German army launches a final, all-out counter-offensive, which, if successful, will deprive the United States and Britain of all possibility of undertaking another such large-scale invasion campaign in the European continent, comments Domei in analyzing the current war situation in Europe.

The problem is not where the Germans will stop the enemy's advance, but rather when this final, decisive offensive will be started, says Domei.

Domei's analysis runs, in gist:

Our European ally, Germany, is now facing a grave crisis, as the enemy forces are closing in on Germany Proper from three directions, east, west and south. On the other hand, Japan is likewise, in the midst of a decisive war which will determine her national destiny. Japan and Germany are thus confronted by grave crises simultaneously.

German Situation Grave

The situation confronting the Reich is comparatively graver and more serious in its nature, for the German war fronts are now at the distance of only from 500 to 1,000 kilometers from her capital, Berlin. For example, Warsaw and the French-Belgian border, which constitute the focal points of the Eastern and Western fronts, respectively, are only 500 or 600 kilometers distant from Berlin, while the relatively remote fighting lines in the Italian, Balkan, Baltic and Southern French fronts are 1,000 kilometers away. One will realize how strained must be German sentiments at the present juncture if one applies the distance to the Japanese mainland and imagines that the war is being fought at Okayama which is 500 kilometers from Tokyo.

The fronts which the Germans are maintaining at the present moment are nearer to the heart of the country than those which they held at the final stage of the World War I. Nevertheless, the German military authorities unflinchingly declared, "The final issue of the war has not been decided yet." Setting aside the question with what masterly strategy Chancellor Adolf Hitler is planning to turn the table of the war situation, it will be of interest to analyze the European situation.

(1) Western Front.

Having established their bridgehead of the Normandy Peninsula early in June, the anti-Axis invasion forces launched a large offensive late in July and crossing over the Northern French area around Paris, are now encircling the German expeditionary forces in the strait of Dover area. At the outset of the invasion, it may be recalled, the enemy did not use his favorite demonstration tactics and availed himself of the Wehrmacht's widely-dispersed troop preparations in anticipation of enemy landing on other areas to land large troops continually on Normandy and later, succeeded in penetrating the Avranches-Rennes line. Meanwhile, the German counter-thrusts launched in the Falais-Mortain area proved unsuccessful due to numerical inferiority and enemy's air supremacy and rather accelerated the enemy's encirclement movements. These conditions were quite similar to those which developed at the initial stage of the war when the Anglo-French forces in Northern France recklessly advanced into Belgium to fight the German invasion troops in Holland and Belgium only to suffer the tragic annihilation in Flanders at the hands of the Germans. The Anglo-American forces under the command of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis invasion forces, seem to be planning to revenge the Dunkirk setback by encircling the German main force in the English Channel region.

Enemy Hit Hard

The Germans, though they failed to annihilate the enemy's main force in their one-month battle at Normandy, succeeded in causing about 200,000 casualties to the enemy by persistent attrition warfare. With the enemy starting penetration and encirclement moves, the German 7th army in the Caen sector withdrew to the northern bank of the Seine without suffering much damage and is now trying to secure strongholds for counter-attacks in conjunction with the comrade troops in the Channel area. Though the operative initiative is still in the hands of Eisenhower's forces, it is obvious that the enemy has not yet achieved his operational objective.

How the Germans will regain operational initiative and thus turn the imminent crisis into an opportunity for launching a decisive battle is yet to be seen. This, together with the effectiveness of Germany's novel war appliances, remain the riddles to be solved.

When an army is faced by the enemy from two directions, it is the iron rule of warfare to concentrate its total fighting power on one of the fronts and decide the issue in a decisive battle there. As has been repeatedly indicated by German military authorities, there is no doubt that under the current situation, Germany will concentrate her energies on the Western Front. The strategic defensive which the Germans are maintaining at present means a preparatory stag. for unreservedly carrying out Germany's fundamental strategic principle of defending in the East and attacking in the West. The severer the enemy offensive becomes, the riper becomes the opportunity for a decisive encounter.

The objective of this anticipated decisive battle is for the Germans to crush the enemy's land forces. Once the anti-Axis invasion forces are annihilated, the enemy will have suffered an irreparable blow. Even the United States which has more reserve strength than Britain will find it well-nigh impossible to organize new expeditionary forces once again. The point in the present war situation is not where the Germans will halt the enemy but rather when this decisive battle will start.

(2) Two conditions for Germany's counter-offensive.

Preservation of the fighting power of the main force and the morale of the people constitute the two principal conditions for a German counter-offensive. As for Germany's fighting potentiality, it can be surmised that her strategic reserves are still maintained intact for a decisive battle, for, the German forces which were deployed in the Normandy sector at the time of enemy invasion did not exceed more than 20 divisions with the 7th army as the nucleus.

The Germans in South France were guard units of a smaller strength. They all skilfully avoided being surrounded by the enemy and the great majority of them seem to have succeeded in joining the main force.

The losses which have up to the present been sustained by the Germans are known to be incomparably smaller than those incurred by them on the Eastern Front.

There is every indication that the biggest battle of the Western Front is going to take place in the Channel area. There is no telling the probable course of the battle. But it is a fact that the crack German forces in this area have been able to hold a superior strength without suffering any serious setback.

There are no data available on the strength of the German air force. Remembering the way in which the V-1 is being employed by the Germans, it is impossible to think that they are without plans for meeting the enemy in a decisive air battle.

There is no denying that the German forces have been compelled to give a fairly large amount of attention to the Eastern Front as the war situation there has increased in intensity. But that will not affect in the least the German strategy on the Western Front.

The thoroughgoing mobilization which has been carried out by Germany will insure that it shall have a sufficient power for keeping its fighting strength at a level necessary in order to meet the enemy successfully in a decisive battle on the Western Front.

German Morale High

With regard to the morale of the German people, at no time was it higher. They all have an overpowering longing to make every sort of sacrifice in order to perform the sacred work of protecting the Fatherland and of defending the entire European continent. Nothing tells so eloquently of the determination of the German people in the present decisive phase of the war situation as the fact of enthusiastic German youngsters going to the front in endless rows.

The German people are utterly different from what they were at the time of the first great war. In those days they were dispirted. They had lost their vision of what they were fignting for, and were in a state of mind where they were apt to listen to what was told them by the enemy.

At this day in Germany there is absolutely nothing that suggests even remotely the state of things that ruled in the country in the day of the last great war. The Germans have already triumphed over the enemy in his attacks by way of indiscriminate bombing. Their spirits rise higher as the theater of war gets nearer to the German mainland. Judging by their attitude, the German people may be depended upon to make sure of giving the enemy once he has invaded their land a blow that will be his end.

There is a fundamental difference in the character of the present and the last great war. The last great war was a European civil war. The present great war is a quite different affair.

The German people are under no illusion about the nature of the current war. They perfectly understand that the war is one in which the two new forces of America and the Soviet Union are battering Europe from outside and threatening to doom it.

The German people have a conviction that should Germany, defender of Europe, be defeated, there would be no way of preventing the fall not only of Germany but also of entire Europe.

There might remain in existence the name of France or Italy, or Germany. But there would be no French, or Italians, or Germans as a nation. There would be only two alternatives for a European people. They would have to be incorporated into the U.S.S.R. or to turn into a country on pay and allowance from American Capitalism.

Their full knowledge of the deepest implications of the present great war and their memory of the misery experienced by their country in consequence of its defeat in the previous great war are in the background of their inflexible determination to pull themselves through the present conflict. Such is the basis of the German conviction of a sure final victory in the present war.

With regard to the Eastern Front, the German military authorities issued a statement on September 1, to the effect that the Red summer offensive had been checked along the entire front. The statement made manifest the confidence of the Germans in their ability to maintain their positions on the Eastern Front.

It is problematical whether the limit to the fighting strength of the Reds has been reached. But the fact remains that the furious advance of the Reds since the time of the commencement of their present offensive has been definitely halted along the line from East Prussia to Warsaw. And this feat has enabled the Germans to meet the fundamental conditions of a decisive battle they have decided to have on the Western Front.

The only factors of any importance at work in influencing the course of the war situation in Europe are the dropping of Rumania and Bulgaria from the Axis rank and the thrust of the Reds into the Balkans, a move made by taking advantage of the military position in which Germany found itself in this area as the conquence of the faithless actions of these countries.

Within a month of the declaration of war on the Soviet Union by Rumania the Rumanian armed forces came to the end of their resources, and from that time onward they barely kept up the war of resistance under the protection of the German forces. Rumania, along with Finland in Northern Europe, went the way all weak and small States in the present great war are bound to follow.

Rumania to Suffer

The shameless action of the Rumanian forces in using their arms against their comrades-in-arms of yesterday could have no possible effect except in hastening the completion of the process of their own dissolution.

Both Turkey and Rumania errored in judging the war situation in the previous great war, and incurred disaster. They are suspects, so to speak, and outside influences will probably determine their future.

No good purpose will be served by making light of the situation which finds the German forces in the Balkans threathened with attacks from two directions as the result of the treacherous acts of these countries. But this will not make any material difference in the whole war situation.

It would be dangerous to close one's eyes to the seriousness of the situation on the Eastern Front. So long as the Soviet Union means to consummate what it calls the war for the defense of the mother country, it is very likely to take steps to increase the attacking power of its armed forces.

Compared with the plains of the Soviet Union the terrain where the Germans will be engaged in operations on a large scale against the Red armies will be much more favorable to them especially when it comes to defending their positions.

In a nutshell, the present situation in Germany is serious but it cannot be thought that it is impossible to surmount it. The enemy still maintains a numerically superior air force which has a great bearing on the current war, but the new German weapons will surely enable the German forces to resist effectively against the enemy air force.

Since the Pacific war situation is also going to enter upon a most decisive stage shortly, it can be said that the opportunities for final victory both in the East and West are rapidly approaching, concludes Domei.

Speedy U.S. Planes Revealed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 5.—The United States has five fighter planes capable of attaining a speed of about 400 miles an hour while Britain has three of such type and Germany two, according to a Washington report. The American fighters of this type are the Lockheed Lightnings, Thunderbolts, Robing-Steelcap and the North American Mustangs.

Hitler and Oshima Exchange Opinions On War Problems

Domei

BERLIN, September 5.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler conferred with Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, yesterday and exchanged views regarding practical issues in relation with the prosecution of the common war, it was announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today. Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, who had previously conferred with Ambassador Oshima, took part in the conversations between the Fuehrer and the Japanese envoy.

DECISIVE WAR SEEN FOR SIEGFRIED LINE

Reich Units Likely to Quit Belgium, Luxembourg and Maginot Line Sectors

Domei

LISBON, September 4.—Rapid progress was seen on the North France front during Sunday and Monday but reports from the German side do not mention definite localities beyond stating that the British forces have left the neighborhood of Antwerp, probably due to disrupted communication facilities.

The enemy's vanguards are rapidly advancing but fierce fighting is still taking place in their rear. According to a German announcement, it seems to be the intention of the German Army to withdraw from Belgium, Luxembourg and the Maginot Line district and to make the area of the Siegfried Line their field for a decisive battle.

Judging from various reports from the firing lines, the vanguards of the anti-Axis forces are at the following points:

Canadian First Army: Having crossed the Somme River in the vicinity of Abbeville, it is continuing its advance toward Calais.

British Second Army: Said to be fighting at Breda, the Netherlands, according to a Reuter report from London which has not yet been confirmed by Headquarters. One unit of the left wing is pressing on Calais, together with the Canadian Army, while the right wing is said to have advanced to the Liege area where the U.S. First Army is actively engaged.

U.S. First Army: After occuping Valenciennes, it entered Mons and from there reached Charleroi. A part is said to have reached Namur.

U.S. Third Army: Anti-Axis Supreme Headquarters remain silent regarding the movements of this Army which is under the command of Lieutenant-General Patton and which has a record of brilliant achievements to its credit. Probably the authorities hope that it will repeat its good work on this occasion so that it can be used for propaganda purposes. However, according to reports from the front, the Army is said to have crossed the Moselle River between Metz and Nancy and is steadily pouring troops into German territory. There is a great possibility of a decisive battle taking place in this district between the U.S. Third Army and the German forces who have fully adjusted their positions.

Swedish M.P.'s Meeting

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 5.—The Swedish Parliament has decided to convoke an extraordinary session in October to study the general diplomatic situation.

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Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

MIKOLAJCZYK PLAN SAID UNACCEPTABLE

Lublin to Call Only Three Persons From London to Take Part in Government

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 4.—The suggestions of Stanislav Mikolajczyk, Prime Minister of the Polish emigrant Government in London, regarding the adjustment of his government to the Polish "Liberation Committee," now meeting in Lublin, had no prospects of being accepted, writes the local correspondent of Basler Nachrichten.

Soviet quarters are stressing, the paper states, that the decision does not lie with the Soviet Government but with the Poles at Lublin. This surface correctness, however, cannot hide the fact that primarily, Russian interests are obstructing the formation of a Polish Government along the lines suggested by Mikolajczyk's memorandum. The Polish "Liberation Committee" in Lublin intends to call in only three men from London whereas the members of the Lublin Committee, sanctioned by Moscow, will constitute three quarters of the future government, the correspondent reports. This rather unfriendly counter-suggestion, the writer concludes, will seriously prolong negotiations.

British Press Excited

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 4.—The news that the Polish troops who had risen in revolt in Warsaw had to surrender because the Soviet Union failed to do anything for them has caused profound excitement among the British press. All British journals are publishing editorials in condemnation of the attitude of the Soviet Government toward the Warsaw uprising.

The weekly magazine Tribune, noted for its Leftist leanings, takes up the matter in its September 4 number and says:

"The treatment of the Polish troops in Warsaw by the Kremlin presents a striking contrast with the way in which it is dealing with the Rumanian and Finnish forces which are its enemies of yesterday. There is little doubt that the recognition extended the Polish forces within Poland by both the American and British Governments excited Moscow. It is a fact, hard to deny, that there exists a sharp clash of views between America and Britain on the one side and the Soviet Union on the other on the matter in question."

The Pravda, on the other hand, takes the stand that the Soviet Union is not to blame in the least for the Warsaw tragedy. In its issue of September 4, the paper says:

"The Exile Polish Government in London ordered the troops in Warsaw to rise in arms, without first notifying the Soviet Government and without trying to establish connection with the Red forces in the Warsaw area, and it started to clamor loudly for Soviet help for them when their position became serious.

"We hear complaints made that the Soviet Union did not allow anti-Axis planes bringing supplies for the troops in Warsaw to land at the end of their trips. The answer to these allegations will be found in the fact that as is well known there is no single landing place for planes in the vicinity of Warsaw."

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NAVY FUNERAL HELD IN HONOR OF TAKASU

Distinguished Personages Attend Shinto Rites for Late Admiral at Aoyama Hall

The Naval funeral for Admiral Shiro Takasu, member of the Supreme War Council, who had distinguished himself on the Southern Front and who passed away on September 2 was held according to Shinto rites at the Aoyama Funeral Hall at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, with Admiral Zengo Yoshida, member of the Supreme Military Council, acting as Chairman of the Funeral Committee.

The Admiral's remains left his home at Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku, at 12:20 p.m. and arrived at the Funeral Hall at 12:30 p.m., where two companies of guards of honor dispatched from the Yokosuka Naval Station signified their respect by presenting arms and the Naval band played the funeral march. Toshiyuki Takasu, the second son of the late Admiral and chief mourner, Mrs. Takasu and other bereaved members of the family as well as the relatives took their seats.

In front of the altar were arranged the Imperial Grants, offerings presented by the Households of Their Imperial Highnesses Princes Kuni, Yamashina, Takamatsu and Fushimi, and other offerings from the Navy Minister, members of the Supreme Military Council, Chief of the Naval General Staff and the commanders of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters and the Naval Defense Headquarters. On the left side of the altar were arranged the offerings presented by the Imperial Household Minister and the commanders of the Combined Fleet and Naval Stations.

The ritualists presented offerings and the chief mourner recited the Shinto prayer. The proxy of His Imperial Highness Fleet-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi proceeded to the altar and presented branches of the sacred tree while the mourners respectfully stood at attention. A message of condolence was read by Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and then the chief mourner, the Navy Minister, the bereaved members, Admiral Yoshida, the late Admiral's relatives and members of the Funeral Committee paid their respects, in the order mentioned.

The guards of honor then fired a salute and messages of thanks were delivered by Admiral Yoshida and by the representative of the bereaved family and relatives. The funeral ceremony was brought to a close at 1:50 p.m. The farewell service was held for other mourners between 2 and 3 p.m. at the same funeral hall.

Hails From Ibaraki

Admiral Takasu came from Ibaraki Prefecture. He left the Tsuchiura Middle School to enter the Naval Academy from which he was graduated in 1907.

Upon graduation from the Naval Staff College he became Vice-Commander of the warship Iwate. Later he taught at the College. For a time he was Commander of the Isuzu. Then he went to serve as Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy in London.

Returning home, he was given the post of Chief Judge in the court-martial of those involved in the May 15 Incident.

The judgment he gave met with universal approval and his fame as a judge spread far and wide.

Then he entered the service of the Navy Ministry and at the same time the Naval General Staff. In November 1934, when he had served as Chief-of-Staff of the Third Squadron, he was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

He served in turn as Bureau Director of the Naval General Staff, Commander of the Training Squadron and commander of the Japanese Naval Headquarters stationed in Hsinking.

He was promoted to Vice-Admiral in 1938. The next year, as Supreme Commander of the Naval Forces in South China, he distinguished himself by directing landing operations in the Pakhoi area and by blocking the Southwestern Route.

He was attached to the Naval General Staff in 1942. In September of the same year he was appointed Commander of a squadron operating in a certain area, a post in which he also rendered meritorious services.

Raised to Admiral

In March this year he was appointed Admiral at the same time as Admiral Naokuni Nomura and Admiral Yorio Sawamoto. He was appointed Supreme War Councillor in June.

Admiral Naokuni Nomura, Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Station, in a statement on the death of Admiral Takasu, declared:

"From his school days Admiral Takasu was cool and courageous. He is widely known for his handling of the May 15 Incident.

"From the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia right up to his death he was continuously at an important post directing operations at sea and he had the distinction of being the assistant to three successive Commanders-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

"His health became poor after many years at sea. A courageous man, he held on, determined to die at his post. I mourn the death of one who has done so much for the State at a time when the services of such men are needed by the nation."

WAR PRISONERS: A STUDY

By YASOTARO MORI

(Continued From Yesterday)

When the Imperial warships sent to the bottom, near Bantam Bay, on the night of February 28, 1942, the flagship, Houston, of the U.S. Asiatic fleet, and the sea resumed its somber calmness, there was heard, out of the darkness (writes a member of the Military Press Corps) the cries of "Help! Help!" from American sailors. The enemy will never hear that kind of appeal issue from the mouth of a Nippon sailor.

Two American non-coms from Corregidor swam across the strait, five kilometers wide, spending 10 hours, and reached the Nippon camp on the morning of April 15, 1942, in the sheer, mad hope of saving themselves. It was a record mode of surrendering. As for their comrades, these non-coms thought that they might as well stay where they were because the place was rendered by Japanese firing into exactly the kind of place they would go anyway beyond the Great Divide. We shall not deprecate the moral fiber of these non-coms; the had a shining example of deserting one's comrades-in-arms in General Douglas MacArthur.

One Dutch Captain who was captured in a jungle on May 1, 1942, began howling like a spanked brat so that Nippon officers had to slap him to shut him up lest his howling betray the position of the party to the enemy. A very dignified manner of surrender, indeed.

The common lot of these war prisoners, mentally coarse and spiritualiy unrefined, could not be expected to fathom the subtle humanitarian touches constantly manifested by Nippon soldiers toward the weak and helpless. Here is a little incident in which the delicate underlying merciful spirit shown by a Nippon soldier evidently failed to evoke any inspiring response on the part of an unlettered Tommy. This British prisoner, in his diary, writes:

"One day, I was desperately wanting to smoke. When I saw a Nippon soldier come around in the course of his duty, I asked him for a cigarette. 'To hell with smoke,' he roared. Then stopping, he began smoking himself. But he did not seem to enjoy it much. Soon after lighting one cigarette, he shoved it into an ash tray near-by. Then he lighted another and similarly shoved it into the tray. With a third cigarette he did the same, thus leaving three cigarettes practically unsmoked in the tray, and then walked away. As soon as he was out of my sight, I picked up those cigarettes and satisfied my smoke-hunger."

On those more intellectually inclined, however, the miserable defeat of the A-B-C-D countries created a profound impression. Here is an extract from a hand-writing by a Dutch Lieutenant who was "pleased" because he was "fortunately" taken captive after 20 days of hardships to reach the Nippon military authorities. He says:

"Why have we been so easily defeated? Weighing everything that has helped to bring this disgrace upon our Netherlands, I seem now to realize 'why', though vaguely. We Dutch people are wont to consider everything on a mathematical basis. Our enemy has two heavy bombers and we have only one; so we retreat. No need of fighting a battle in which there is no chance of our winning. If we are surrounded and see no hope of relief coming in due time, we are ready to raise a white flag and become 'honorable' prisoners. Mathematically this is proper.

"According to what I have seen, Nippon troops execute everything opposite to this theory. They become the stronger when outnumbered by their enemy. This is a phenomenon that we shall never understand. I heard that there is a saying, 'camping with one's back to the water' in the Orient. That, too, is beyond our comprehension. With the water behind us, we cannot think of anything else but to surrender. I have come to appreciate, however reluctantly, as a result of this war so far, that a war is a struggle of spiritual strength. The cause of the 'The Netherlands is defeated,' after all, lies in the weak spiritual power of the Dutch force. We have been defeated. The fact that nobody can dispute is that we have been completely defeated."

This mathematical notion is not peculiar to the Dutch officers and men, and the spirit of defiance and resistance among Nippon officers and men that grows all the more under adverse conditions must forever remain a myth to these European fighters.

We never surrender; no matter what happens. When a Nippon officer with a handful of men is commanded to hold a position, he tries his best to hold it. In holding it, he may be overwhelmed by his enemy and perchance annihilated. But his is not to judge whether or not further resistance is useless; that is for his superior to judge.

"It is not for us to reason why;
It is for us to obey and die."

Was this not written by Tennyson (the name sounds familiar), a British? When he penned these lines, what troops had he in mind. Brave Hottentot troops or gallant Eskimo fighters, maybe, but not those cute little Tommies in Toyland—too tender-skinned for a real battle. Tennyson was incidentally prophetic; it remained for the valiant Nippon soldiers to demonstrate how the spirit of these lines should be translated into noble deeds.

In Nippon, there have been cases of a commander's having surrendered to his enemy. But it should be remembered that it was always among the Japanese themselves, and even then very rare. When the commander of a castle gives up his defense, it is customarily for the purpose of saving the lives of his faithful defenders and their family in the castle As a rule, the commander, in surrendering, dispatches himself; never does he leisurely walk into enemy's camp with his subordinates. The really lofty moral courage of Admiral Ting Ju-chang, commander of the Chinese fleet at the time of the Sino-Japanese War who, after surrendering to the Nippon sea force at Weihaiwei, killed himself, can only be appreciated by the Japanese.

The Russo-Japanese War was an epochal event in history when Japanese and white soldiers fought a systematic major war with modern arms. And it was beyond Russian comprehension how deep-rooted is the spirit of defiance in the Nippon soldiers. Exasperated by a total absence of Nippon prisoners of war, General Mischenko, when attacking the rear of a Nippon corps, by violating a neutral zone, May 12, 1904, issued a special order to get as many Nippon soldiers alive as possible offering a prize of 100 roubles in cash for every Nippon soldier, caught alive. But they did not succeed.

This fighting spirit, of never dreaming even for a moment of throwing down one's arms, is what makes the Nippon forces dominant and formidable. Ji-baku or Tai-atari (bumping against enemy with one's own body) is only another manifestation of the same spirit of defiance. The heroic fight put up by the Yamazaki Unit on Attu Island, the similar determined resistance offered by Nippon soldiers at Bougainville, Gilbert and, latest to add, Saipan where male non-combatants, even women and children preferred death to disgraceful capitulation, is another way of demonstrating the same noble spirit. In these battle areas the American forces have been given personal lessons on the superhuman aspects of this spirit, paying rather an expensive tuition fee in the shape of a number of aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers, transports, airplanes plus, so far, as well as nearly 100,000 lives.

It will call for some more repeated sound beatings to drive home the lesson into the head of the Tommies and Yanks before they can realize that there is some mysterious, invisible, nonetheless tangible force on the part of Nippon fighters that no amount of "big talk" about munitions productivity, of latest modelled tanks, planes and guns can ever hope to conquer. When they realize this, it is usually the time when they find themselves inside the Nippon camp stripped of all military galaxy.

We are broadminded enough to appreciate the tragic aspect of the whole situation. These war prisoners who might have left their country as heroes, surely did not expect to return there as bums. Some of them may really be heroic, loyal and faithful to their duties, and all of them the victims of their own moral standard which is NEVER acknowledged as such by Nippon. Some of these days, the Anglo-American war leaders will be compelled to revise their notion concerning military valor, duty and responsibility which should never be conditional but absolute as with Nippon officers and men. Until then, the ranks of war prisoners in our camp will continue to swell.

It was not, we know, just for the fun of it that they have become war pisoners, and it is no joke, either, for Nippon to feed those 250,000 or more of idle mouths which stay quiet only when they eat, but which otherwise are ever ready to chorus the popular ditty, "When Do We Eat?"

War prisoners are like one's sweetheart. It calls for hard effort to catch them; once we get them, they are a nuisance.

YANKEES BOLSTER AIR FORCE IN CHINA

500 American Fighter Planes Demanded by Chennault Are Now Set for Action

By I. IRIE
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL ADVANCE BASE, September 3.—With a sole aim of securing mastery of the air over the China Continent, America has been frantically sending fighter planes from Florida to Kunming. Already, nearly 500 fighters are ready for action.

The numerical strength of the American air forces in the Chungking-controlled area should not be belittled. In spite of the fact that they have been suffering heavy losses at the hands of the Japanese, they are able speedily to replenish their strength. Despite the loss of 1,200 aircraft since this spring, the enemy is numerically superior to the Japanese.

Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the 14th Air Squadron in China, declared that at least 500 fighter planes are needed in order to secure mastery of the air over the Continent, and General Henry H. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force said that the war on the China Front was a struggle for the control of commissary lines.

American fighter planes are being sent from Florida to Karachi, India, where they are assembled and then they are transported to Kunming via Calcutta and Tinsukia. As regards bombers, including B-29's, B-25's and B-24's they hop off from Florida and cruise straight to Kunming or Chengte, passing through Cuba, Dakar on the western coast of Africa, Aden, Karachi, Calcutta and Tinsukia.

At Karachi, there are numerous well-equipped factories for assembling aircraft and repairing damaged machines. Karachi is also a vital relay base which is being used particularly by the 10th air squadron in India and the 14th air squadron in China.

The air route connecting Calcutta and Kunming or Chengte presents a busy scene. On this route a special air transportation corps, composed of American pilots who had served in the U.S. Air Service Line, is being employed. This corps is mainly entrusted with the task of transporting fuel, ammunition, machinery for the repairing of damaged aircraft. Some of the crews of American transport planes have been recruited from among air mail service men and professional pilots.

When the Americans started transporting arms by air, they had to suffer many setbacks due to the unfavorable air currents between Tinsukia and Kunming, and the activities of Japanese fighter planes. At present, by means of employing superior transport planes, the enemy has surmounted all the obstacles and it cannot be denied now that he has greatly increased the volume of air-borne arms.

At present, more than 100 enemy transports are cruising over the air route from India to China and 40 per cent of the craft are reported to be carrying fuel and ammunition for B-29 bombers.

The enemy's frantic efforts to replenish his fighting strength, particularly his air force, must be carefully watched. He is now transporting troops by air, and this fact testifies to his designs to intensify his offensive against Japan and Taiwan. Under these circumstances, the aerial warfare on the continent will become greatly intensified.

Tani Back in Nanking

Domei

NANKING, September 5.—Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to China, who had been staying in Shanghai since August 29, completed his mission there and returned here today.

6 Flag Officers Meet Heroic End at Front, Announces Yokosuka

Six flag officers, including Vice-Admiral Matsuharu Ijuin, Rear-Admirals Ryuzo Wakatsuki, Johei Wakizaka, Hidetada Itokawa, Tomio Kitamura and Zonosuke Yanagisawa died gallantly at the front, the first five in action and the last due to illness, it was announced on Thursday by the Yokosuka Naval Station. Captains Umejiro Inoue, Chiyoji Ichihara and other officers also met heroic death at the front, it was further announced.

DEFENSE MEETING HELD BY BURMESE

Ba Maw, Thakin Nu Speak at Grand Rally Marking Inauguration of Maha Bama Asiayone

Domei

RANGOON, September 3.—Commemorating the inauguration of the Maha Bama Asiayone (Greater Burma Association), a grand rally for the purpose of consolidating the defense of the country was held at the Greater Burma Hall here yesterday afternoon. The function was attended by Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, many other preminent government officials, some 3,000 citizens and 500 priests.

The meeting commenced with an opening address delivered by Thakin Nu, chief of the headquarters of the Greater Burma Association, which was to the following effect:

"The Greater Burma Association was installed on a solid foundation based on the firm determination of the Burmese to exert total strength to fight on till final victory is won. Burma is unflinchingly resolved to retaliate against Britain who in the past subjected the Burmese to untolerable persecution."

Following the address by Thakin Nu, Prime Minister Ba Maw, in the capacity of the President of the Greater Burma Association, said, "The Burmese must found new Burma with their own efforts. For that purpose, the Association has been organized, urging the people to unite in one body to realize our lofty mission. When Burma achieves complete unity, lasting prosperity will be ahead of the nation."

After the Prime Minister's inspiring address, the following resolutions were passed:

Burma must be united into one through purity of blood.

Burma must pull through its fourth struggle against Britain, by means of perfect unity.

Burma is resolved to overcome any obstacle in order to build common prosperity in Greater East Asia and at the same time, construct a rejuvenated Burma.

Obituary

Mrs. Take Murayama, mother of Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, Highest Adviser to Burma, passed away due to old age on Saturday morning at her residence in Okayama Prefecture. She was 91 years of age.

STUDENTS REVOLT AGAINST CHUNGKING

Uprisings in Protest Against Forceful Drafting Break Out At Hunan University

Domei

TAIYUAN, September 1.—Student uprisings in open protest against the forceful drafting of students by the Chungking regime broke out in July at Hunan University, resulting in the pillaging of many valuable articles from the University and the burning down of 14 of the University buildings.

Recent reports had indicated that an undercurrent of unrest and agitation had prevailed among the students on account of the enforcement of forceful drafting since last summer to make up for the loss of manpower on the Honan, Hunan, and Yunnan fronts. The demonstrations against drafting threaten to spread to other universities and are the source of considerable concern to the Chungking authorities.

Revolt Against Chiang Army

Domei

CENTRAL CHINA BASE, September 1.—It has recently been brought to light that furiously indignant over the cruelties, imposed upon them by the Chungking army, approximately 30,000 Chinese farmers rose in armed revolt at Tienhokow, about 50 kilometers to the west of Sinyang on the Peking-Hankow Railway, and its neighboring districts and commenced furious struggles with four Chungking divisions in the Fifth War Zone, and the revolt is daily becoming aggravated.

On July 21, about 27,000 farmers at Tienhokow, Kocheng, Tanghsienchen, Tungpo and the neighboring villages all at once rose in armed revolt under the command of Wang Chwan, head of a religious body, and surprise-attacked the temporarily-organized 28th division stationed at Tienhokow, killing or wounding 2,000 Chungking soldiers and capturing their light machine-guns and rifles. Furthermore, they came into clash with the Chungking forces at various places. Apparently embarrassed over the occurrence of the revolt, General Li Tsung-jen, commander-in-chief of the Fifth War Zone, on August 25 ordered four divisions under his command, two of which are stationed at Tsaoyang and the other two at Loyangtien, 20 kilometers to the northeast of Tean, to suppress the rioters, thus leading to an armed conflict between the Chinese farmers and the Chungking troops in the west of Sinyang.

It is stated that the Chungking army finally seized Tangsienchen and burnt down the neighboring villages. Moreover, the Chungking soldiers killed or injured and committed brutal acts toward women who failed to flee. The infuriated farmers gathered in the mountains and are daily repeating severe counter-attacks with the firm determination of defending their native places at all costs. And the number of rioters is reportedly increasing day after day.

Cable Briefs

F.B.I. NABS BANK OFFICIAL

The job proved too much for the morals of Charles Ragenia, Chief of the Bank Mission of the United States Foreign Loan. He was arrested recently in New York by the F.B.I. on a charge of bribery. The $300 he had just accepted were made up of marked bills; he had asked a Colombian exporter for $9,000 in exchange for certain facilities but the exporter turned him in.

YANKEE STRIKES COSTLY

One million workers on strike spread over a period of seven months doesn't sound so appalling at first glance. But calculating an average loss of four days, this means 4,000,000 working days lost. Translated into years, it means almost 11,000 years! Anyway that is what the United States lost during the first seven months of 1944 through labor troubles, according to statistics published the other day by the U.S. Labor Office.

B-29 OUTPUT CRIPPLED

In addition to severe shortage of material, wartime industries in the United States are suffering from the country-wide strike wave which is striking America. Latest victim is the Cleveland Graphite Bronze Company where a strike by 6,000 workers has virtually halted production of aircraft bearings for the B-29.

PRIORITY FOR TURKEY

It's not only in the industrial field that priority exists. The War Food Administration has restricted the sale of all turkey until the army and navy departments have had their fill, which means the ordinary citizen will have quite a wait before he can enjoy his turkey sandwich again.

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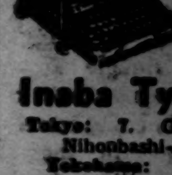

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Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
2, Nishamo, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 853.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5850, 7003.
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TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1944

France Under the Invaders

The chaos into which France has been plunged today recalls to mind once again the proposal made by Winston Churchill at the time of the fall of France in June, 1940. In an effort to take advantage of France at the moment of her crisis, bring about a British usurpation of French sovereignty and force France to continue the war against Germany, Churchill at that time proposed that France and Britain become one nation.

Reviewing the Anglo-French "collaboration" at that time, it is recalled that in contrast to the fact that French 45-year-olds had been mobilized, the British mobilization extended only to men of 28 and that despite the existence of a pact requiring British military assistance to France and despite the desperate appeals of a falling France, Britain refused to send the required aid and escaped attrition to her forces with the excuse that her own military preparations were far from sufficient.

Clear-seeing French citizens learned then that the British aim lay in sacrificing France in the war against Germany and in taking advantage of her weakened condition to turn her into a British dominion. Since those days the British attitude toward France has undergone no change. Britain considers France only as a bulwark for the defense of Britain on the European Continent. This was shown clearly in the proposal by General Smuts for a federation of western Europe. Smuts' idea is that in order for Britain to remain a Power in Europe after the war a federation of western European nations should be formed to check Soviet control of Europe. Under this plan France would be a mere unit under British control in the wall erected against the Soviet Union. The British policy toward France is pointed only toward making use of France to Britain's interests. Britain has taken De Gaulle under its wing and reared the dissident French regime only because of this reason.

De Gaulle, who aspires to the rulership of France, first ran to Britain believing in Britain but was soon overcome by grave misgivings, witnessing the ways of Britain. He therefore sought, through the French Communist Party, closer connections with the Soviet Union, though meanwhile maintaining his British ties. He also sought closer relations with the United States, which had invaded North Africa and was preparing to extend its influence into Europe. Thus was formed the Anglo-American-Soviet triangle around De Gaulle. Following that, because of the overwhelming increase of Soviet influence in the De Gaullist regime, the Anglo-Americans were forced to direct their efforts toward countering Soviet power. Britain strove to detach the De Gaullist regime from the United States and the Soviet Union, while the United States directed its efforts rather toward setting up a separate rebel French regime. The invasion of France was carried out while the French problem was still hanging unsolved.

With the invasion of France, the United States is attempting to increase its voice in French and European problems, turn French territory practically into American territory and establish political and economic control over Europe. As time goes on it becomes increasingly more clear that the British and American policies are fundamentally conflicting.

In an effort to prevent the British and Soviet-dominated De Gaullist regime from expanding its powers, the United States has been attempting to insert pro-Americans into the regime, the reported effort to place Camille Chautemps in the regime being such a move. Britain, however, has scored a distinct triumph over the United States in the recent establishment in Paris of a regime having De Gaulle as its head. Though the United States reluctantly recognized the regime on September 1, as having "de facto administrative power in liberated French territory," that does not mean that it has abandoned its advocacy of a French post-war government to be selected by the French people. The De Gaullist regime does not fit this definition. Meanwhile, Britain will continue in its efforts to maintain and control the De Gaullist regime, while De Gaulle will attempt to make the impression on the French that his regime exists on a legal basis and will direct his efforts toward increasing his dictatorial powers.

It is clear, however, that French liberation cannot be accomplished by any of the three, each being motivated only by conceit, selfishness and a desire for gain. Significant is the fact that since the Anglo-American invasion, France has been plunged into chaos. Frenchmen have been maimed and killed, homes and properties wiped out, fertile acres turned into wasteland through indiscriminate Anglo-American bombardments from the air, land and sea. An inflationary hell has been caused by the currency brought in by the invaders. Anarchy reigns in Paris and the other Anglo-American occupied regions; there is violence, pillaging and murdering being done. The situation shows more clearly than anything else the degree of mistrust the French have toward the invaders and the De Gaullist regime's lack of prestige even at home. In the meantime, with cold-blooded disregard for starving Frenchmen, the British are said to be negotiating with Rene Massigli, puppet French foreign minister, for foodstuffs for the United States and Britain from Normandy. Despite the Anglo-American slogan of "French Liberation," France today is one of the darkest regions on earth.

The French people no longer believe the Anglo-Americans when they say they are fighting for a revival of a "democratic" France. The French know that Anglo-American democracy is a democracy of the privileged and not a democracy based on the rights of the individual. There can be no liberation of France without a recognition of French social solidity and solidarity based on the rights of the individual, without respect for humanism and tradition, without a recognition of the indivisible character of France. Pierre Laval has declared that the French are a people of calmness and common sense and that they will certainly regain their calmness and understand the policies of Marshal Petain. In the eyes of the French when they regain their calmness the Anglo-Americans will be seen only as invaders and exploiters. Time will show the French whether their liberators were the Anglo-Americans or the Germans, De Gaulle or Marshal Petain. France will not be saved while Anglo-American imperialism is allowed to rage unchecked.

Fruits of Wisdom

The jest loses its point when he who makes it is the first to laugh.—Schiller.

* * *

It is motive alone that gives character to the actions of men.—Bruyere.

A Year Ago Today
September 7, 1943

The 20th Century Limited, de luxe train of the New York Central Railroad, was derailed today, three miles east of Canastota, New York. Early reports indicate that two were killed. The wreck occurred at 4:54 p.m. (Eastern War Time), about 10 hours after the crash of the Congressional Limited, crack train of the Pennsylvania Railroads, north of Philadelphia in which at least 58 were killed.

* * *

German bomber-fighter formations raided an enemy air base in the neighborhood of Cambridge, England, last night, and destroyed and set aflame military installations.

* * *

Malaria and plague, the two most dreaded enemies of Java, are fast being stamped out by the Japanese Military Medical authorities with the collaboration of native nurses. Under the old Dutch regime, preventive attention was concentrated for the benefit of the European residents alone, but following the occupation of the island by the Japanese Forces, similar facilities have been extended to all including the millions of native inhabitants.

STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN AMERICAN ECONOMY

Production Limit Hit as U.S. Suffers Manpower Shortage

(From the Oriental Economist)

Part I

The position which the United States has assumed recently is certainly nothing more than a reflection of her anxiety over the crisis with which she is confronted. America, today, is being oppressed by a premonition of the destructive nature of the crisis, and is therefore rushing a general offensive so as to bring about an early termination of the war while there remains a ray of hope. This anxiety can be perceived even in the phase of iron wastage alone.

Why is it that the United States is showing such impatience in her war efforts? This aspect is fully presented through the changes wrought in America's wartime ecomic structure since the end of 1943 up to date.

In the first place, it is realized that the prolongation of the war will be disadvantageous to the United States as the development and construction of the Greater East Asia Common-Prosperity Region goes on. It is seen that if Japan is given time, the United States will lose the opportunity to recoup her lost colonies and her imperialist standard will have to be furled.

In the second place, America's munitions production, which reached the peak in the fall of 1943, has slowed down. America's wartime economic setup is organized on the basis of 70 per cent for war munitions and 30 per cent for civilian industries. But America's munitions production has been in a state of stagnation since the second year of the war. While monthly indices continue to rise to some degree, the rate of increase has diminished. The average figure for the first quarter of this year fell below the average for the last quarter of 1943, which had been the lowest rate of gain recorded since the beginning of the war. The index for the period in question stood at 1.2 per cent. This attainment of the peak and subsequent retrogression exposes a weakness in America's wartime economy. Herein lies the cause for the pressure brought to bear upon the situation which forms an essential ground for her apprehension.

One of the causes for the present trend of production is the optimism which is increasingly swaying the American minds. While the real decisive stage of the war has just begun, they are led to believe through the Government's exaggerated war propaganda that the war has ended. This feeling is gradually spreading and must be linked with the curtailment actually seen in some lines of war industry and a certain portion of labor already seeking employment outside. Production is necessarily to be affected by these phenomena. As a matter of fact, war industrial contracts are being cancelled at the rate of $150,000,000 monthly. On the other hand, the military authorities are confronted with the necessity of expanding the production of munitions, and have warned the people against any optimism. In this connection Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, recently warned Donald M. Nelson, Director of the War Production Board, substantially as follows:

"The army and navy authorities are very much apprehensive over the delay in munition production. Unless something is done to improve the present situation, the war operation plan must be altered, which will result in prolonging the war."

Split in Two Factions

Thus there is a split within the country, one section demanding an increase of munition production and the other turning to an immediate reversion to civilian production. The divergence between the surpeme military and naval commanders and the War Production Board will probably make revision in the war industries program unavoidable and prolong the war. Moreover, the Truman Committee of the Senate has been persistently urging the War Production Board to extend civilian production. Thus, the question has expanded from that of economics to that of domestic politics.

Furthermore, other causes for the stagnation of munitions output must not be overlooked. The slowing down in industrial production must first of all be attributed to the shortage of manpower. Since July 1, the War Manpower Committee has put into operation a nationwide labor priority distribution system, under which all male labor is to be employed through the United States Employment Service as well as through its subordinate organs. This system, which had been functioning regionally, was enlarged into a nationwide structure, and seems to be a substitute for the National Service Act which enactment could not be expected so soon.

The United States finds it difficult to attain the mobilization of 11,300,000 soldiers and sailors. There are in the United States 4,893,000 subject to deferred conscription under the "vital war occupations." Out of this number there are about 250,000 subject to conscription under the new regulation, but even this seems difficult because its selection will have a great bearing upon the farming population. The general distribution of American manpower according to the plans laid out at the end of last year was as follows:

Total workers gainfully occupied	65,000,000
Military	11,000,000
Munition workers	20,000,000
Agriculture	12,000,000
Civilian industries	22,000,000

However, according to the actual situation as of January this year, it seems impossible to attain such high figures. The mobilization of manpower at the beginning of this year is estimated to be as follows:

Total labor force	61,000,000
Military	10,400,000
Employed	50,000,000
Unemployed	600,000

Furthermore, there were about 10,000,000 employed in munitions factories although 20,000,000 was the goal set for these activities. On the other hand, there were not less than 30,000,000 employed in civilian industries. The proposal to reduce the civilian employment to about 22,000,000 and to divert the surplus to the munitions industries failed to be realized. The actual situation, as stated, was marked by the trend of civilian industries to augment their production.

There are about 8,700,000 engaged in agriculture, but in order to effect an increase of food production as proposed an additional 12,000,000 are required. Therefore, it was planned to secure about 3,000,000 additional workers from among the students, women, alien labor and farm youths discharged from the army. All means are evidently being exhausted by the War Manpower Committee.

America's goal for manpower distribution, classified by sexes, is approximately as follows:

Total manpower	65,000,000
Men (including military)	46,900,000
Women	18,100,000

In fact, the mobilization of 65,000,000 would approximate a little over 50 per cent of America's total population of 136,000,000, according to the 1943 census. This number may be said to be the country's limit of wartime mobilization power. **This is in accordance with the opinion of war economists and military experts of various countries who recognize that in modern warfare the possible limit for general mobilization for any belligerent is about one-half of its total population. Thus, as previously stated, America's mobilization achievement is short of her goal by three to four million, and the only possible source that can be tapped afresh is female labor.**

(To Be Concluded)

America's 'Altruism' in P.I.

Imperialistic Ambitions of U.S. Concealed Behind Deceptive Front of Humanitarianism and Goodwill

By T. F. ITO
(From Philippine Review)

Part I

The popular notion among the well-informed—indeed, even among the intelligentsia,—is that prewar America was not an imperialist nation, or that if she was, then she certainly had no imperialistic aims. On this folklore have been nurtured a generation of blind and wishful intellectuals and their unquestioning followers. On the basis of this theory, a spate of expertizing on America's so-called democratic front against the imperialists filled the daily press of pre-war years.. An impassioned analysis of this idea will reveal, to the disillusionment of die-hard U.S. apologists, the nature of America's famed "altruism".

Unveiling her own mask of justice and humanity in this war, the United States has revealed her true colors as a most vicious imperialistic nation with the ultimate object of world conquest. Hitherto hidden, America's hypocritical and deceitful altruism is at last prominently in the limelight.

One conspicuous thing about America's imperialistic expansion was the fact that upon acquiring new territory, she almost always paid an amount in cash to make it appear that the territorial acquisition was not "grabbed" but legitimately "purchased". The strategy was to shoot two birds with one stone and, for good measure, to gammon the critical eyes of historians. America invariably put up a deceptively good front, concealing her real intentions. This tactic was employed in the American-staged drama of grabbing the Philippines in 1898. What, then, was behind all these hypocrisy and deceit? The answer is simple.. The United States needed the Philippines as a stepping stone to further her imperialistic ambitions in the Orient.

It may not be amiss, at this point, to refresh our memories by briefly going over the history of American imperialistic expansion. The American dream of world conquest was first translated into action in the annexation of Hawaii. I shall not dwell lengthily upon the dirty trick employed to dethrone Queen Liliuokalani when this elysium of the Pacific was grabbed by America, for they are matters of historical record.

Incidentally, this success of the grab of Hawaii, the first of its kind undertaken by Uncle Sam outside of the American continent, made the Americans even more bold and adventurous. They lusted for new annexations. They began to cast covetous eyes upon overseas islands in the Pacific. They saw in the Orient, the land of dreams, the most fertile fields for economic activities—an ideal testing ground for their attempt at implanting Americanism—(their way of life)—as a means to clear the way for the United States for eventual world domination.

Scene of Mad Race

Then, the Orient was the scene of a mad race for imperialistic colonization among Western Powers. America found herself quite late at the start. Americans had been busy keeping their own house in order from upheavals resulting from the Civil War, which, by the way, was not fought to emancipate the Negroes as they claimed but to settle the rivalry between northern business interests and southern landlords.

Such beautiful and seductive catchwords as the "open door" and "equal opportunity" were but ingenious American devices to ward off and check Western rivals from outrunning her in the imperialistic game of grabbing colonies in the Orient. In the meantime, America was eagerly on the watch for an opportunity to establish a stepping stone much nearer to the Asiatic mainland to further her insatiable ambitions.

Significantly enough, in the very year when the United States grabbed Hawaii, the golden opportunity presented itself. It was none other than the occurrence of the Cuban and Filipino revolutions against Spanish maladministration. Under the veil of altruism and the hypocritical pretense of playing "big brother" in the "defense of the little brown brother crippled under the Spanish lash," the Americans forced war upon Spain and captured Manila right under the very noses of the Filipino "insurrectos." But, at the moment, throughout the Philippines, the flag of Castile and Navarre was about to be hauled down by the efforts of the Filipinos themselves! The establishment of the free government of the Philippines with the blood of her heroes was then already a fait accompli. Ignoring this fact, America atrociously usurped Spain's waning power in the Philippines by paying some $20,000,000 to the country that was no longer the rightful owner, and declared later with provoking indifference that "nobody could say America just walked in and helped herself, for we paid cash." Thus was written the first page of the history of the American hypocrisy and deceit in the Philippines.

In the past, American propaganda was systematically concentrated on one thing: to impress the Filipinos that Uncle Sam left nothing unturned in the enhancement of the happiness and well-being of Filipinos. It is true that some real improvements were made in various institutions and modes of living. It is indeed true that more schools and sanitary facilities were established whereas these were virtually absent during the dark Spanish regime. In fact, it was during the American regime that the Philippines came to possess the appearance of a civilized State.

Cannot Credit U.S.

However, a careful scrutiny will reveal that the credit for this advance in civilization should not go to America. To begin with, it is a mistaken premise to compare the Spanish and the American regimes in the Philippines for they held sway over different periods. It is an avowed fact that the general standard of civilization and culture throughout the world was greatly elevated since the close of the 19th century. And it was not the Philippines alone that had seen the elevation of the standard of civilization and culture. The rest of the countries of the world were witnessing the same phenomenon. In fact, the world was in the midst of such a change while the Philippines was under Uncle Sam by a sheer whim of fate.

Basically, colonial policies everywhere after the dawn of the 20th century underwent a great change. Every colonizing nation began to adopt the policy of enlightenment, forsaking the heretofore accepted policy of "keeping the colonial people ignorant." **Even the notorious Dutch and British colonial policies shifted towards that direction. In short, what Uncle Sam did in the Philippines was nothing more than what the rest of his fellow colonial Powers did—or were doing—elsewhere.**

However, America subtly and ostensibly made it appear that this advance was a manifestation of her altruistic intention towards the Filipinos. She even capitalized on it to convey the impression that the American imperialistic venture differed from the ordinary "grab and sack" style. It is an indisputable fact that the Americans are notoriously calculative. This is clearly proven in their motives that lay behind the Tydings-McDuffie Act. When they gave something to others, it was always motivated by their Jewish instinct to expect something more in return.

With this usurpation of power in the Philippines in 1898, America was definitely out to transform the Philippines into a dependable outpost, both politically and ideologically, as an indispensable part of her vast program of Oriental expansion. The Americans were cunning enough to realize then that the shortest and the most effective means of attaining this objective lay in the casting of the Filipinos in the American mould. In other words, it was the sinister intention of the Americans to create another "America" in the Far East, and to prepare it to pull the American chestnut out of the fire in time of necessity.

But the successful attainment of this program was promised on one thing: voluntary cooperation on the part of the Filipinos. In order, therefore, to get the Filipinos under the American thumb it was necessary that they should first be hoodwinked into believing that everything said and done by the Americans was invariably motivated by their genuinely humanitarian interest and goodwill. It was due to the same necessity that the subseqeunt American colonial policy in the Philippines was clothed with attractive catchwords, such as "equality," "justice" and "humanity."

Take, as an instance, the introduction into the Philippines of the materialistic civilization of the United States. It was actively capitalized by America as indicative of her altruistic intentions toward the Filipinos. In reality, it had other objects in view—to impress and appall the Filipinos into submission and with the might and wealth of Uncle Sam; and, more than anything else, to develop a new and exclusive market for the products of their industries.

Outpost Established

With the establishment of the civil government in the Archipelago in 1901, the cornerstone for America's outpost in the Far East was laid amidst pomp and fanfare. The next logical step for her was to effect a sweeping change in the political, social and economic institutions in the Philippines as a prelude to the Americanization of the natives. Under the banner of altruism, the doctrine of democracy was nominally introduced; then a shallow but dazzling materialistic civilization was steadily brought in, followed naturally by American mannerisms and tastes. That each of them provided a most ideal pretense to conceal Uncle Sam's true intentions toward the Filipinos goes without saying. Taking advantage of every opportunity, Uncle Sam could moreover play up to advantage the so-called "White man's burden" in the planning and execution of his above intentions. Indeed, neither the Filipinos nor the world would question these motives so long as America's actuations were confined to and made under the banner of altruism.

Uncle Sam and his apologists used to mention America's unfavorable balance of trade with the islands as proof of the absence of any sinister American design towards the Philippines. As far as the visible items were concerned, this claim was correct. But the truth was that Uncle Sam's profits which were derived out of non-visible items such as insurance premiums, freight charges, interests on bonds and debentures, remittances, etc. were more than enough to offset her losses in the visible items.

Again, by way of emphasizing their altruistic intentions, reference was always made by the Americans to the enormous amount that was spent every year for administrative purposes. To defend the territorial integrity of the Philippines alone, they claimed, Uncle Sam was spending no less than $30,000,000 per annum. Besides, they continued, by nature imperialism demands fair economic compensation, and since the Philippine venture was a losing proposition as seen above, it was hardly thinkable that Uncle Sam was harboring any imperialistic designs towards the Philippines.

On the face of it, these appear to be rational arguments. But, the American policy towards the Philippines was not as simple as that; it was more deeply rooted. As I have already pointed out, America had and still has in mind a sinister objective—the domination of the entire Far East which abounds in economic potentialities. In fact, to America the Orient was and is synonymous to an inexhaustible gold mine. So long as she could reign over the Orient, she would be at liberty to exploit Oriental countries through trade monopoly, an arrangement which would amply compensate his losses in the Philippines. The Philippines was an important outpost from which this tentacle of imperialistic exploitation would surreptitiously stretch to the Asiatic mainland. Therefore, so long as the Filipinos could be put "in the bag" to serve this purpose, Uncle Sam was always ready to spend any amount.

(To Be Concluded)

SINISTER ACTIVITIES OF BRITISH FINANCIERS

British Imperialism Is Marked By Economic Machinations

Editor's Note: By presenting a comprehensive summary of the political and economic machinations of the Rothschilds, Cecil Rhodes and the Sassoons, Taro Takase exposes the criminal record of Britain's aggression in Europe, South Africa and East Asia.

Nathan Mayer Rothschild, founder of the Rothschild family of England, moved to England in 1800 as the London branch manager of the Rothschild firm of Frankfort. Secure and safe in London he took advantage of the Napoleonic wars to build up a colossal wealth. Of all the bold strokes he had played to amass his fortune, the purchase of the Wellington draft from the English government was the most outstanding.

To assist the insurrection in Spain against Napoleon, England had sent an army under the command of Duke of Wellington by way of Portugal. In order to raise the necessary funds for the war, England freely issued drafts, the result being that these drafts fell rapidly in value. Rothschild, seizing the opportunity offered by the situation, bought them at a liberal discount. Then when the government of England wanted to save the situation by redeaming the drafts with gold, Rothschild supplied the gold. In the foregoing transactions he reaped an enormous profit.

Throughout the war Nathan Rothschild was active in raising funds necessary to support the allied army in the continent. He mobilized the Rothschild's financial network in the continent to buy up French currency and this he offered to the allied army. This financial manipulation helped to break Napoleon's blockade of England. It may be said then that the Rothschild's economic offensive defeated Napoleon.

Of course, Rothschild made an enormous profit during the years he raised the allied war funds. In the course of time he also made himself indispensable in all the large financial deals of the English government.

An affair that can never be forgotten as we turn the pages of the Rothschild intrigue is the corrupt relation that existed between Lionel Rothschild and Disraeli. The fraudulent method by which England had secured possession of Suez Canal is one of the chief examples of English treachery; but for Rothschild, Suez Canal too would not have become a possession of England.

Prerequisite to Control of Asia

The complete control of the Suez Canal was a prerequisite to England's dominance in East Asia. It was her ambition to acquire it at any cost at the first opportunity. The pretext for the seizure came during the premiership of Disraeli. Seeing that the Egyptian ruler was in a sore financial strait, Disraeli lost no time in pouncing upon the hapless victim and forced the latter to sell his right to the Suez Canal amounting to 177,000 shares. The purchase price Disraeli paid was £4,000,000. The amount, of course, was advanced by the Rothschild family. Lionel Rothschild died soon after the Suez deal but his son Nathaniel was conferred a peerage and was also made a member of the House of Lords in recognition of the service given by his father.

The foundation of England's imperialistic capitalism was thus firmly established. The Rothschilds, by this time, embraced the whole of Europe within their financial network. Subsequently, the Rothschilds endeavored merely to maintain the status quo.

In the latter part of the 19th century Germany had risen quickly to power and vied with England for economic and political dominance in the European continent. A war, therefore, between the two aspiring Powers seemed imminent. Nathaniel Rothschild, sensing the danger of such a war to the security of the Rothschilds' huge investment, commissioned his brother Alfred to exhaust all means in his power to ameliorate the strained relations. Meanwhile, Nathaniel endeavored to alleviate Germany's attitude toward England through the German officials in London. It was even said that on the night before the outbreak of the war Nathaniel had made a personal representation to the Kaiser to play his last hand.

Despite such efforts of the Rothschilds, however, the First World War commenced. Just as Nathaniel had foreseen it meant the beginning of the decline of the Rothschild plutocracy. Their golden age had passed. First to receive a mortal blow financially was the branch firm in Vienna as a result of the great inflation which followed the war and the bankruptcy of the Credit Anstalt in 1931.

Colonial Expansion

Just as the Rothschilds exemplified British imperialism in finance, Cecil Rhodes represented British imperialism in colonial expansion.

In 1869 at Kimberley, South Africa, diamond was discovered. To secure the diamonds of the region and to make Britain dominate in the administration of South Africa was the presumed role of Cecil Rhodes in Africa. Assisted financially by the Rothschilds of Vienna, he succeeded in amalgamating his mines with the De Beers Co. As a result 90 per cent of the total diamond production came under his control.

With the enormous wealth the diamond company placed at his disposal, Rhodes then extended a railway line into Bechuanaland and coveted the rich mineral resources along the southern banks of the Zambezi. The Boers offered a stiff competition at first but by unscrupulous ruse, first by having the Boer representative assassinated, he obtained mining rights in Mashonaland and Matabeleland.

In 1886, the richest gold ore vein was discovered near Johannesburg in the Boer Republic of Transvaal. Two years prior to this discovery, 1884, England had come to peaceful terms with the Boers. But upon receipt of this new discovery, England's attitude toward the Boer controversy assumed a new aspect. British statesmen, imperialistic and power-crazed, had decided that they would stop at nothing to secure this newly discovered gold.

Accordingly in 1887, soon after the discovery of another rich gold mine at Witwatersland, Rhodes organized the South Africa Gold Mine Company and started taking positive measures to secure possession of the gold in Transvaal.

Instigated a Revolution

Rhodes' first political move in Transvaal was to make an issue of the voting right within the country. Transvaal had previously passed a law denying to foreigners who had not served in the army the right to vote. Taking advantage of this Rhodes raised a revolutionary outcry against it among the discontented foreigners by freely distributing money for the purpose. He also supplied arms to the malcontents and proceeded peremptorily to foster occasions for a general revolution. Rhodes had given £60,000 to the purchase of arms. Alfred Bate, another agent of England, gave £200,000. The opportunity came in 1895. Rhodes had Dr. Jameson invade Transvaal with a police force of 700 men.

The plot, however, had failed due to discordance in their plan. An indemnity was paid by Britain and Rhodes had to withdraw temporarily from the Transvaal limelight. The scheme to seize Transvaal was resumed, however, by Chamberlain, Minister of Colonial Affairs. Britain on a flimsy pretext declared war on Transvaal and the Orange Free State in 1899: thus the Boer War, 1899-1902. The Boers fought bravely in defense of their nation but had to yield finally. As a result of the war Britain had at last secured a firm hold in South Africa.

English colonial invasion began with the piratical conquests of Drake and Hawkins. Rhodes' political scheme in South Africa is also an extension of this imperialistic aggression. Following the systematic operation of such high-handed conquest and the stabilization of the rights thus forcibly secured, capitalists who financed the expeditions appeared on the horizon to control, direct and perfect the loot and plunder of the weak. The same method was followed in India to bleed this vast nation of her wealth.

The history of East India Company's unbridled spoliation in India is a disgraceful history of organized robbery. According to Andre Philip, it is a sort of plunder one had recourse to in primitive form of life and under an anarchical form of government.

After the East India Company, came the capitalists to continue the looting on an organized bases. David Sassoon who moved from Bagdad to Bombay in 1864 was one of them. His son, Elias Sassoon, came to Hongkong when the Englishmen were comfortably settled in this area after the Opium War. He organized the E. D. Sassoon Company. Specializing at first in the spinning industry, he gradually entrenched himself firmly in the economic sphere of China. Jacob Sassoon, son of Elias, further extended his financial influence into India and developed the cotton industry in West India. In 1930 the Sassoon plutocracy relinquished their enterprise in India and limited their activity to China, establishing their head office at Shanghai.

The nucleus of the Sassoon plutocracy is the E. D. Sassoon Co., the David Sassoon Company and the Sassoon Bank. The last is the most notable, founded in 1930, purveying to the financial needs of the Chinese Government and exercising considerable influence in China's finance and economy until the outbreak of the present war.

Sassoon's investments in China's public utilities such as railways, highways, electricity and gas and in China's productive industries reached gigantic figures. Their total wealth was estimated at several hundred million pounds. Unchecked, therefore, China's national economic groundwork, before long, would have been completely under the control of this Jewish plutocracy of English lineage; but fortunately with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, their economic supremacy and influence in East Asia was overthrown from the very foundation.